Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1806. [No. 1616.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every *Tuesday* and *Friday*,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, V. M.

For Liverpool,

(To sail with all convenient speed)

The new, fast sailing
SHIP
INTREPID,
Captain SMITH;
Will take freight on moderate terms if early application is made to the master on board, or to

Marsteller and Young.

May 29. dtf

Herrings and *Shad.*

600 barrels excellent Herrings and Shad—*for sale, by*

Douglass & Mandeville.

May 27. d7t

FOR SALE,

On board the ship INTREPID, *lying at Conway's wharf,*

1500 sacks Liverpool stoved Salt
100 tons common do.
A few boxes Crown Window Glass, of different sizes
Some crates well assorted Earthen Ware
One cask Crucibles and empty Bottles.

They will be sold low if applied for immediately and taken from on board.

Apply to
Marsteller and Young.

May 29. d

SALT—Afloat.

The CARGO of the Ship Alexandria, Capt. Brandt,
—CONSISTING OF—
3000 bushels Coarse Lymington SALT,
Will be sold on very reasonable terms, if immediate application is made.

Lawrason & Fowle.

May 27. d

Coulton and Turner,

Have received from New York, and are now opening at their *Linen Store,* on Royal street, opposite Mr. James Russel's,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
Irish Linens, Diaper Table Cloths, Brown Hollands, Platillas, and Ticklenburgs.
And daily expect,
Diapers, Checks, Hempens, Dowlas, Sheetings, Threads, &c.
Also for Sale,
A few chests of Imperial and Hyson Teas, of the latest importations—and 50 sacks Liverpool Salt.

May 9. d

BOTTLED BEER.

To-Morrow morning, at 7 o'clock, and, if encouraged, each succeeding morning,
A dray with BOTTLED BEER will go about town:
When the citizens may supply themselves with that wholesome beverage at six pence per bottle, to be paid for on delivery.

☞ Orders from the country and shipping orders will be executed on the shortest notice.—Apply to

T. CRUSE.

May 8.

FRESH TEAS.

Now landing from on board the brig Harmony from New York.

2 chests Young Hyson,
5 do. Hyson,
5 do. Hyson Skin,
} *Of the latest Importation.*

Which will be sold on very moderate terms by

James Sanderson.

April 21. d

FOR SALE,

The Schooner
HENRIETTA,
Burthen about 500 barrels; she is a fine staunch vessel, almost new and ready for sea.

For terms, apply to
Cuthbert Powell.

May 21. d1w&oawtf

ROBERT GRAY

Has just received,
The first half Volume of Dr. *Rees's* NEW CYCLOPÆDIA,

☞ Subscribers are requested to send for their Copies, which must be paid for on delivery.

May 30.

FOR SALE,

(If applied for immediately)
A small Still of 12 gallons, with Worm and Tub in perfect order. It is calculated for use at all times, having an iron stove fitted to work in it—calculated for private families.—Apply to

Dr. Douglass,
Lower end of Prince-street.

May 30. eo3t*

Hugh Smith,

Has now received by the William and John—the Enterprize, and the Intrepid, from Liverpool,
A complete assortment of
QUEENS WARE.
ON HAND,
GLASS WARE
Liverpool stoved salt
Stone ware
Pipes
New-Castle grindstones
Black bottles
Window glass, &c. &c.

May 29. 2aw3w

TO LET,

An elegant Brick Dwelling and Warehouse,

IN one of the best stands in the town of Alexandria, for the *Flour* and *Grocery* Business. The terms will be very moderate if applied for soon.

Andrew Scholfield.

May 28. eo

N. B. I have just received a quantity of full inch thick Boards, of an excellent quality—and a quantity of three feet Shingles. *A. S.*

The Subscriber,

At his manufactory, Water street, offers
FOR SALE,
A quantity of Mould and Dipt Candles.
Upwards of ten thousand weight.
White and Brown SOAP.
And will shortly have ready for delivery a large parcel
He continues the Bottling business as usual, and has on hand, a large stock of
Old bottled Porter and pale Ale,
Part of it nearly twelve months in bottles, received in hogsheads from the brewery of Messrs. Abbott and Steward, Philadelphia (late Mr. Isaac W. Morris) the whole of which on trial will be found not inferior in quality to any ever imported from London.

WM. DUNLAP.

May 19 eo

FOR SALE,

By the subscribers,
Mould Candles, of a very superior quality, by the box
Window Glass, of different sizes
Bocellos Wine, in quarter casks
Lisbon Salt, and Willow Carpets
German Linens, of different descriptions.

ALSO,

100 hhds. Maryland and Virginia Tobacco, part of which is well suited to the West India markets.

R. T. Hooe & Co.

May 12. eotf

FOR SALE,

PORK in barrels
New York prime and cargo BEEF
Hyson Skin and Souchong } TEAS
Russia DUCK, and
A few kegs ESSENCE OF SPRUCE, by

DAN'L. MURGATROYD.

May 6 eo

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEMALE HOUSE SERVANT, who can come well recommended—from 20 to 25 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

April 3. 3tawtf

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

For Freight or Charter,

The Ship
ENTERPRIZE,
Captain Colcord,
About 300 hogsheads burthen—now laying at Merchants wharf—a fine new vessel. A preference will be given to *Liverpool,* and advances made on consignment to Messrs. Logan, Lenox and Co.

William Hodgson.

Who has for sale, on board said ship,
500 sacks Liverpool stoved Salt,
6000 bushels do. coarse.

May 24. d

Plaister Paris & Lime—afloat.

100 tons Plaister Paris,
70 casks Lime,
On board Brig Nancy, Captain Hall,
AND FOR SALE, BY

Lawrason & Fowle,

Who have also received by said Brig, Schooner Dove, and Packet, from Baltimore,
30 boxes Cod Fish
70 do. Mould and Dipt Candles
120 do. Half Boxes Brown Soap
1 Bale Beerboon Gurrahs
Imperial, Young Hyson } TEAS, *of the latest importations.*
20 barrels N. E. Rum
75 casks Bellona Gunpowder
10 cases Fig Blue
In Store,
Prime Beek and Pork
Russia and Ravens Duck
Young Hyson and Hyson Skin Teas
Muscovado Sugar
Casks Claret and Madeira Wine
200 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles
50 do. Chocolate, &c. &c.

For Freight,

The Brig NANCY,
R. B. HALL, Master;
Burthen about 1200 barrels. She is in good order and will be ready to receive a cargo in three days.

Apply as above.

May 21. d.

O. P. FINLEY,

FAIRFAX STREET;
Has imported in the William and John, Captain Woodhouse,
A large and general assortment of
Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c.

Which he will dispose of by wholesale and retail, on the accustomed terms to punctual customers.

May 15. d3w

JUST IMPORTED,

Per ship WILLIAM MURDOCH, *from London,*
A PARCEL OF
SPRING GOODS,
Amongst which are
Printed Calicoes and Cambrics,
Narrow cord, tape stripe, and cambric dimities,
Cotton chambrine, and chambray muslins,
Plain and figured Italian sarsenets,
Plain jaconet and cambric muslins,
A great variety of fashionable fancy muslins, shawls, veils, and handkerchiefs,
Hosiery, silk gloves, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY
Richard Veitch & Co.

May 13. d1m

N. B. Many of the above GOODS are in suitable packages for the West India market, and entitled to Drawback.

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24 hogsheads retailing Molasses
24 do. Sugar, of good quality
26 barrels Beef, Salem inspection
1 pipe London Particular Madeira Wine
5 boxes Cotton Cards
2 sacks Sago
2 do. Licorice Root
Barrels of Clover and herds Grass Seed
A quantity of red Soal Leather, and
100 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,
For Sale, by

Benjamin Shreve, jun.

April 26. d

Cottom & Stewart

Have received a large supply of
PAPER HANGINGS,
Of various figures and of the newest fashions.

April 29.

Cash, and the highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

For Freight or Charter,

The SHIP
ANN,
Charles Bradford, Master;
Burthen 350 hogsheads tobacco. She is a fine strong ship, well found, and will be ready to take in a cargo in 10 days.

Apply to
Robert T. Hooe & Co.

ON MONDAY NEXT,

If fair, if not, the next fair day, at 3 o'clock,
Will be exposed to sale,
On their wharf, the cargo of the ship Ann, just from Lisbon, on a liberal credit for approved indorsed negociable notes, *consisting of*
SALT
LEMONS
ORANGES
Bucellas, Lisbon and Carcavella } WINES, of a superior quality
ALMONDS, WALNUTS, &c.

R. T. H. & Co.

May 31 d.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY
The 4th of June, will be sold at the house of the late *Duncan Neven,* on Fairfax street, all the personal estate of the deceased; consisting of
Beds, bedding, and bedsteads; tables, chairs, some plate, a gold watch, wearing apparel, kitchen furniture, &c. A variety of carpenters' tools, and a good milch cow.

P. G. Marsteller.

May 28. dtf.

Spring Goods.

I. & M. SCHOLFIELD,
have just received,
A large and general assortment of *GOODS,* suitable to the season, which they will sell at most reduced prices for *cash only,* or good notes negociable in the bank of Alexandria;
Consisting of the following Articles,
VIZ.
SUPERFINE CLOTHS
First chop long nankeens
Do. do. short do.
Do. do. blue do.
Cotton cassimeres
Gurtahs, baftas
Cossahs, sannas
Plain and laced cambric
Do. and figured lenoes
Cross-bar'd Italian silks
Shambray muslins, assorted
Laced cambric shawls
Figured lenoe shawls
Plain and cross-bar'd cambric shawls
Brown and white platillas
Shirting cambric
Dowlas
German sheeting
Brown do
Dimities, assorted
Cambric dimity
Chintzes and calicoes
Marseilles vest patterns
Jeans
Silk and kid gloves
Sarsenets, assorted
English sewing silks, assorted
Threads, assorted
Yellow, red, blue and brown bandanoes
Colored cambrics
Ribands, assorted
Gauzes
India and British book muslins
Madras handkerchiefs
Romal do.
Grandrills
Ladies' and Gentlemens' cotton and silk hosiery
India checks
Pins
Linen pocket handkerchiefs
Crapes
Mantua and Lutestrings
Silk suspenders
Printed jeans
Irish linens, assorted
Silk shawls, assorted,
With a variety of other Articles.

THEY ALSO HAVE
Three brick dwelling and two brick Warehouses,
To rent on the most moderate terms.
AND WILL FURNISH
ROUND & SQUARE TIMBER,
On the shortest notice.

May 29. dtf

From the Boston Repertory.

IMPORTANT.

When those, whose solemn duty it becomes to protect the rights of their fellow citizens, whether from corruption or whatever cause, violate that duty, and act an unfriendly, nay an unjust and hostile part, it may certainly be considered as an IMPORTANT circumstance; one in which the public are deeply interested. Such conduct in the agents of government gives a character to government, which must alarm every man, who has any thing at stake; any possession which he cannot defend and secure by the strength of his own arm.

The conduct of general Armstrong, our plenipotentiary at the court of St. Cloud, has excited cosiderable attention in Europe and America. By his conduct, not only the rights of individuals have been sacrificed, but the reputation of the nation, if it can still be considered vulnerable, has grievously suffered.

The powers vested in gen. Armstrong, as minister of this government in France, are generally known. The manner in which he has exercised those powers has been partially explained: but certain documents which we have just received from France, and which will soon be received in various parts of the United States, will exhibit our minister in a point of view, by no means equivocal.

Before we copy these papers, it may not be amiss to give a sketch of the history of the New Jersey, her capture, condemnation and acquital. The ship New Jersey, belonging to an opulent and respectable house in Philadelphia, that of Messrs. Nicklin & Griffith, both citizens of the U. States, was captured in the year 1798, on her passage from Canton to Philadelphia, by a French privateer and carried into St. Domingo and condemned. Messrs. Nicklin and Griffith, in order to avoid the embarrassments of an interruption of their voyage, deposited in the hands of the agent for the French government, the valuation of the ship and cargo, which by mutual agreement, was to be disposed of according to the decision of the Council of Prizes in France.

The council of prizes determined in favor of Messrs. Nicklin and Griffith, and the case came before the American commissioners, under the treaty of 1803, who awarded them the whole amount of their claim, upwards of 200 000 dollars, to be paid from the funds arising from the treaty for the cession of Louisiana. In this stage of the business, our minister, Mr. Armstrong, interfered, and objected to the payment of more than three elevenths of the sum allowed. His reasons for this interference having been already published, need not here be repeated, as they are contained in the papers before us. The particulars of the case having reached America, the secretary of state, by order of the president, instructed Mr. Armstrong that the underwriters would be considered as standing in the place of the original proprietors. A copy of these instructions were likewise forwarded to the agents of Messrs. Nicklin and Griffith, which circumstance not being known to Mr. Armstrong, he betrayed himself into a dilemma, which the pamphlet we now copy will strikingly explain.

Ed. Rep.

The agents of the owners and insurers of the ship New Jersey, have been informed of the decision of the *President of the United States*, relative to the claims of the owners and insurers of said ship, and of the letter which he had caused his excellency the secretary of state of the republic to address, on this subject, to his excellency the American minister plenipotentiary.

They consequently expected from the minister, information as to what had been done, on the occasion; and requested it by two letters, the first of which obtained from the Secretary of Legation, by order of his Excellency, the anwser quoted in the beginning of the second.

The reasons and the motives explained in this, relieved their hopes; but to the second letter, they have, as yet, received no answer.

They have therefore determined to cause a number of copies to be printed, to remind his excellency of the subject and to forward the same by various channels, to the United States, where their employers will be compelled to pursue the course of justice due to their claims, if the *minister of their country*, persists in refusing it to them against the intentions of his government, and the information which he had received from the secretary of state, relative to those intentions.

The letter addressed to his excellency general Armstrong, in French and English, was as follows:

His excellency general Armstrong, minister plenipotentiary of the United States.

Paris, 30th December, 1805.

SIR,

We, on the 19th ultimo, received from those concerned in the New Jersey, a letter directed to your excellency, which, they informed us, was from the secretary of state, and contained the president's directions relative to said claim.

Said letter we had the honor of enclosing to you on the 17th of said month, informing you that we were waiting such new communications as it was likely the letter would make necessary.

Instead of receiving the communications we expected, we were on the 16th of the said month honored with the following answer which you thought it proper to direct your secretary to make us.

Paris, November 19th, 1805.

"GENTLEMEN,

"I have the directions of the minister of the United States to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 17th, enclosing a letter from James Madison, esq. secretary of state of the United States. The minister does not think with you, that the contents of the letter aforesaid, must make further communications between you and him necessary. You appear to have been ill advised with respect to these contents; they have in them neither wishes nor directions from the president of the United States, relative to the New Jersey—nor any thing more than an opinion on the construction of the treaty, which (were the case not determined) would not apply to the case you represent.

I am, gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
D. B. WARDEN,
Secretary to his excellency the minister of the United States.

Messrs. Dupont de Nemours and La Grange.

A duplicate of Mr. Madison's letter which we have received open (and which we think it useless to copy here, as you have received the primata) shews that Mr. Warden was mistaken when, by your direction, he informed us that "your excellency did not think with us, that the contents of the letter aforesaid must make further communications between us necessary, and that said letter contains nothing more than opinion on the construction of the treaty, which (were the case not terminated) would not apply to the claim we represent."

We on the contrary find by Mr. Madison's letter, that the same contains "the sentiments of the president of the United States relative to the very case of the New Jersey; such an opinion, so truly conformable to the rules of the matter in question, must, when considered as an official act, be looked upon as a rule by which American ministers in foreign countries ought to be guided.

Those sentiments of the chief magistrate, and of a man too, whose abilities and virtues are so universally admired are, that "he considers the general principle on which the question turns, as supporting the claims of the American underwriters to the benefit of the convention, when they have paid the loss of the original owners, citizens of the United States."

This opinion, sir, we take pointedly to apply to the case of the New Jersey, for which the secretary of state's letter was specially intended; and indeed, the opinion must obtain whether the whole or part only of the underwriters have paid the risk they have insured; for in case they have, they must, according to the rules of justice and to the president's opinion, recover what they had paid; and in case they have not, the insured have preserved their title to their property, to a full restitution of which, gen. Hedouville has pledged the French loyalty; a restitution which the council of prizes have directed, and which the American board have sanctioned.

We may now be permitted to inquire what your excellency's objections have been to the effecting of the full restitution alluded to. You have given it as your opinion that the underwriters had not an equal right with the insured; & after altering your mind upon the subject, after writing us the 21st of January, that you transmitted on your declaration especting the neutralship of the vessel & cargo, that, "we might avail ourselves of it, in the further prosecution of our claims as agents of M. M. Nicklin and Griffith and the various insurance companies whom we represented," you again resumed your former opinion, and in so unfortunate a manner, that the French government, whose only wish could be to fulfil a sacred covenant, and to effect a restitution which the council of prizes had decreed and which was by the American board declared to be fully embraced by the convention, appear to have yielded to your opinion that eight elevenths of the claim ought to be rejected, taking at the same time a receipt, the consequence of which seems to be that you alone, or your government, become answerable for the deficiency.

We can see no motive for such an objection on your part, but your opinion aforesaid that the underwriters are not entitled to the same restitution with the insured, a point respecting which you are now officially informed, by the Secretary of State, that the President thinks otherwise and that his sentiments are in favour of the underwriters.

It cannot be supposed that you still entertain any doubts about the New-Jesey's owner's title as American citizens, since by your said letter of January 21st you informed us that "the policies of insurance and other documents which we had submitted to your inspection at different times, had entirely removed any doubts you might have had with respect to the fact that the ship New-Jersey and her cargo were American property."

The misrepresentations that had been made on the subject, and the effect it had with you, were the more to be deprecated, as the whole of the owners are persons most advantageously known in America, the lady of one of whom (Mrs. Griffith)[has the honor of being related to you.

(To be continued.)

FRENCH EXPOSE.

From the MONITEUR.

PARIS, April 18.

"England has declared war against Prussia. All the kings ship's have received orders to attack the Prussian vessels, and letters of marque have been issued to privateers. Is this a just proceeding on the part of the English government? Is it a politic one? These are questions which it is not our intention to examine. It is sufficient for us to discover, that this measure is advantageous to France, that one of its consequences will be to shut the north against the English trade; and there is little wisdom on the part of England, in acting so towards a considerable power, whom she forces into a nearer connexion with France; and whom she determines to remove from her councils the agents and the influence of England. France and Prussia united can, if they please shut the sound. If England had learned how to accommodate her policy to circumstance, she would have maintained her party and her creatures in credit in Berlin. She would have rendered the blockade of the ports of the north less severe, she would have, in fact, preserved the advantage which she derives from the Prussian flag; for commerce has occasion for intermediate agents between the merchant and the consumer. But, however it may be, we cannot consider this new political event but as tending to accelerate peace, for, assuredly, Prussia is neither a weak enemy for England, nor a weak ally for France. We know that there are persons who accustom themselves with difficulty to the idea of these connexions between France and Prussia, but they do not see the hesitation which was first manifested by the latter cabinet, depended upon temporary circumstances which have neither altered the principles of the king, nor those of his most faithful and intelligent servants. If there was any thing which gave offence to France, it could only be imputed to a frantic minister, who was sold to England, who was formerly in her service and who quitted it for reasons which the dignity of this paper will not allow us to mention. It perhaps may be supposed, that England in the new circumstances in which she finds herself with regard to Prussia, had no medium left her, and could not avoid declaring war. But the occupation of Hanover by Prussia was the only means of preventing the French from returning to that country; and if they had returned, the freedom of the English trade would not have been the greater. It may be said that Prussia has not only shut the ports of the Elbe and the Weser, as they were by the French but that the occupation was made in the name of the king and in the same form as if he was determined to annex this fine province to his vast monarchy. However, there is nothing to prove that this was the intention of Prussia; and it is very possible, that the occasion of Cleves, Anspach, and Neuschatel, may relate to some other principles of arrangement, since the population of all the three does not equal a 5th of the population of Hanover. Some discussion, therefore might have taken place between Prussia and England; and the wisest course would have been, not to have began by declaring war. Supposing occupation to be equal to final incorporation, England instead of avoiding that consequence, makes it more certain, for whatever losses the Prussian trade may experience during two or three years war, she will be indemnified by the more considerable loss which the trade of the enemy will sustain; and England submits to these losses for an interest which the English nation has always disowned. It has always considered Hanover as a foreign property, solely belonging to the house of Brunswick. How happens it that it has so suddenly changed its principles in this respect?

"It appears that M. Schimmelpennick, the grand pensionary of Holland, has entirely lost his sight. Who is to be his successor? What effect will be produced by this change in the magistracy? These questions excite the attention and anxiety of all the Dutch, who are sincerely attached to the country. It is well known that the emperor never gave any positive sanction to the late changes in the constitution of that country, and he said, on that occasion, that the prosperity and liberty of nations could only be assured by two modes of government; either a tempered and constitutional monarchy, or a republic constituted according to the theory of liberty, and which should be the true organ of the public will. All nations cannot, with safety, leave to the people the choice of their representatives and when a nation has to apprehend the effects of assembling the people; when the advantages which it expects are less than the inconvenience which it foresees; such a nation, which cannot find a protection under a republican form of government has recourse to the principles of a good and prudent monarch. Under the present constitution of Holland, the grand pensionary has more power than the king has in England—he has even more than the emperor has in France, or any other sovereign has in any country; and, what is without example in a republic, their high mightinesses, or the representative and legislative bodies, have been nominated by the grand pensionary. The defect of this constitution cannot escape the observation of the sagacious. That cannot be called a republic, where the representative and legislative bodies are not nominated by the electors: and if there be any fear of the electors, it will be best to renounce at once the republican form of government. A government, which neither having the advantages of a republic, nor of a monarchy combines all the inconveniences of both, should not be absolutely prescribed. Such being the situation of Holland, she must be a gainer by any changes that she may make in her constitution. If the landholders, the merchants, the enlightened men, are of opinion that they can have a representation made by the choice of the people without distinction of classes or religion, they will create a system much more proper than the present one. If that be not their opinion, and that they think it necessary to have recourse to a constitutional monarchy they will do that which will be more advantageous to their country than the preservation of their existing constitution can be. It is their duty to examine their situation to judge of the circumstances in which they are placed, and to choose between the two systems that which is best suited to them, and the most likely to establish, on a sound foundation, the public prosperity and liberty.

"Bavaria has taken possession of the margraviate of Anspach, and has ceded to France the duchy of Berg, which, united with that of Cleves, gives us an advantageous point of contact with Holland; and France, for the future, will only find on the right bank of the Rhine, princes who are allied by blood to the imperial family.

"General Oudinot has taken possession of the countries of Neufchatel and Valengin. He found those countries loaded with English merchandize, heaped there by the merchants of Switzerland, and principally by those of Basle. Of these the French army has taken to the amount of many millions: all the banks of the lakes of Neufchatel were covered with French manufactures. This circumstance justifies all the prohibitory measures which may be taken with regard to Switzerland. That country is little more, at this moment, than a warehouse for English goods. When it shall be cleared of these manufactures, we shall perhaps have the means of giving a new check to our enemy. Is it possible that the landamman was not struck with the danger to which he exposed the country? Who will protect Basle from a visit from the French army? Does this magistrate, who sees smuggling carried on by wholesale under his eyes, suppose that he is not responsible? If the French consider these depots of prohibited goods so publicly made, and to such great extent, a real act of hostility ——if the French government multiplies prohibitory laws between Switzerland, France and Italy, will not the landamman be the cause of it? And will not all the complaints that the Swiss may make be unjustly and ill founded?

"Dalmatia is occupied by the French army. It is separated from the mouth of the Cattaro by the republic of Ragusa: the country is mountanious, and the roads are bad. The French troops have arrived at Ragusa. when the fort of Castel Nuovo was delivered to 300 Russians by general Brady, who commanded 2000 Austrians. This general, whose ancestors were English, has been wanting in respect to France, and has betrayed his master. Upon receiving this information, marshal Berthier gave *orders that Brannau, which defends the frontier of the Inn, and which was to have been given up on the 1st of April, should not be restored, and that it should be again garrisoned. The division of the grand army, which was on its way to France, has halted. The prisoners of war that were to have been sent back to Germany, have been detained, until further orders, in the places in which they were.*

"This outrage offered by the Austrian flag and arms, is th[e] ceivable, because the Russia[n] fu, draw their provisions fro[m] Trieste and Fiume, a free c[ity] with which has never been *The court of Vienna has ord[ered] Brady be arrested and tr[ied]* expressed its dissatisfaction [at] will cause Castel Nuovo, an[d] of the Cattaro, to be del[ivered] France, without having occ[asion] by arms, to this act of hostil[ity]

"The Russians have eva[cuated] ver, and returned home. Th[e] the emperor Alexander co[mes] also returned to Russia. losses which it sustained it is that it should repair them by part of the troops which w[ere] have returned to the Bospho[rus] Lacy. A considerable part were in Poland are marc[hing] Choczim and the Crimea. with respect to the Russian more. The French army months, dissipated the third then only on the peace estab[lished] the end of the three month since elapsed, it finds itsel[f] establishment, It had nothin[g] all the force of Europe, bu[t] will be able to form a fourth England knows full well th[at] money thrown away. She terror, that the first coalition, five years, made France ma[ster] land, Belgium, the Rhine, Cisalpine country: that the tion, which lasted two ye[ars] France Piedmont and Switz[erland] the third, which only lasted gave her Venice, Naples, and the least she could expect coalition would be Trieste an[d] the eternal exclusion of the all the ports of Europe. Rus[sia] from the vain illusion by w[hich] deceived, well knows what *of people, scattered over an[d] ritory,* and under the necessi[ty] ing the Persians, Turks, and T[artars] against of 40000000 French[men] the same platform, brave, a telligent, and more capable Russia than the Russians are ing France.

"English, Russian and voys, and a knot of malcon[tents] the countries in the world, Rome as the centre of their *The emperor* required that t[he] driven from thence; and tha[t] placed in his empire, shoul[d] contrary to the safety of the ples and Italy. The first ca[re] should always be, not to allo[w] surrounded either by spies encourage desertion. This rise to many consistories, sons who were the objects of to themselves, and all evacua[tion]

"The kingdom of Napl[es] conquered. The French Reggio, at Ottanto, and at T[aranto] a small body of the Neap[olitans] could embark and reach Island is defended by 4.500 E[nglish] presence of such enemies is inducement for the French Gaeta, an *insignificant for* garrison of 1600 men, is be[sieged]

"The victory at Austerlitz as much sensation at Constan[tinople] Paris. The exultation there and universal. The gover[nment] Porte is neither ignorant nor may at Constantinople be s[ilent] but they are not numerous; contrary, the multiplied me[ans] sia for sapping the foundati[ons] empire have not escaped the real Ottomans. They are no the protection of France can ficient for the Porte, and t[hat] the only power interested in p[reserving] The vicinity of the French has inspired them with the The emperor Napoleon has ledged emperor. The Port[e] well that its treaty with Russ[ia] ed; and that it is rather a t[reaty] a despotic prince and his va[ssal] tween sovereign and severel[y] not the French who have Greeks and Servians to whose ships of war are fore Constantinople; and tinually creating commotion rea. This new attitude has produced much uneasin[ess] tersburgh; and if the Porte ed to acts of energy against will not be found between t[he] ers the great difference that n[ow] ed. The mussulman is bra[ve]

a republic constituted accordin
y of liberty, and which shou
organ of the public will. A
not, with safety, leave to th
choice of their representatives
nation has to apprehend the el
embling the people; when th
which it expects are less tha
nience which it foresees; such
which cannot find a protection
publican form of governmen
e to the principles of a goo
monarch. Under the presen
of Holland, the grand pensio
re power than the king has
e has even more than the emp
rance, or any other sovereig
country; and, what is witho
a republic, their high mighti
e representative and legislati
e been nominated by the gra
The defect of this constitu
escape the observation of th
That cannot be called a repub
he representative and legisla
are not nominated by the elec
there be any fear of the elec
be best to renounce at once th
form of government. A g
which neither having the advan
republic, nor of a monarchy
l the inconveniences of both
e absolutely prescribed. Such
uation of Holland, she must be
any changes that she may mak
stitution. If the landholders
nts, the enlightened men, are
hat they can have a representa
y the choice of the people with
on of classes or religion, the
a system much more prope
sent one. If that be not the
l that they think it necessary
e to a constitutional monarchy
that which will be more advan
heir country than the preserv
r existing constitution can h
ty to examine their situation
he circumstances in which the
and to choose between the tw
t which is best suited to them
t likely to establish, on a soun
the public prosperity and libe

has taken possession of th
of Anspach, and has ceded t
duchy of Berg, which, unite
Cleves, gives us an advant
of contact with Holland; an
the future, will only find out
f the Rhine, princes who ar
od to the imperial family.

Oudinot has taken possession
ries of Neufchatel and Valen
nd those countries loaded wit
chandize, heaped there by th
Switzerland, and principall
Basle. Of these the French
ken to the amount of many
the banks of the lakes of Neu
covered with French manufa
circumstance justifies all th
easures which may be take
o Switzerland. That country
at this moment, than a ware
nglish goods. When it sha
these manufactures, we sha
the means of giving a new
enemy. Is it possible that the
as not struck with the dange
exposed the country? Wh
Basle from a visit from th
? Does this magistrate, wh
ng carried on by wholesale u
suppose that he is not respo
French consider these depo
goods so publicly made, an
extent, a real act of hostili
rench government multiplie
laws between Switzerland
Italy, will not the landamm
of it? And will not all th
hat the Swiss may make
ill founded?

is occupied by the French
eparated from the mouth o
the republic of Ragusa: th
ountainous, and the roads re
rench troops have arrived
n the fort of Castel Nuov
d to 300 Russians by gener
commanded 2000 Austrian
, whose ancestors were En
wanting in respect to France
yed his master. Upon recei
nation, marshal Berthier g
Brannau, which defends th
s Inn, and which was to ho
on the 1st of April, should
nd that it should be again g
e division of the grand arm
its way to France, has halte
s of war that were to ha
to Germany, have been detai
her orders, in the places
ere.

"This outrage offered by Russia
Austrian flag and arms, is the more
ceivable, because the Russians are
fo, draw their provisions from the
Trieste and Fiume, a free commu
with which has never been prohib
The court of Vienna has ordered th
Brady be arrested and tried!!
expressed its dissatisfaction to Rus
will cause Castel Nuovo, and the n
of the Cattaro, to be delivered
France, without having occasion to reply,
by arms, to this act of hostility.

"The Russians have evacuated Hano-
ver, and returned home. The army which
the emperor Alexander commanded has
also returned to Russia. After all the
losses which it sustained it is very natural
that it should repair them by recruiting. A
part of the troops which were at Corfu
have returned to the Bosphorus with gen.
Lacy. A considerable part of those that
were in Poland are marching towards
Choczim and the Crimea. The illusion,
with respect to the Russian armies, is no
more. The French army which, in two
months, dissipated the third coalition, was
then only on the peace establishment: at
the end of the three months which have
since elapsed, it finds itself on the war
establishment. It had nothing to fear from
all the force of Europe, but no person
will be able to form a fourth coalition——
England knows full well that it would be
money thrown away. She reflects with
terror, that the first coalition, which lasted
five years, made France mistress of Hol
land, Belgium, the Rhine, and all the
Cisalpine country: that the second coali-
tion, which lasted two years, gave to
France Piedmont and Switzerland: that
the third, which only lasted three months,
gave her Venice, Naples, and Genoa: that
the least she could expect from a fourth
coalition would be Trieste and Fiume, and
the eternal exclusion of the English from
all the ports of Europe. Russia, recovered
from the vain illusion by which she was
deceived, well knows what thirty millions
of people, scattered over an immense ter-
ritory, and under the necessity of oppress-
ing the Persians, Turks, and Tartars, can do
against of 40000000 Frenchmen united on
the same platform, brave, active, and in
telligent, and more capable of conquering
Russia than the Russians are of conquer-
ing France.

"English, Russian and Sirdinian en-
voys, and a knot of malcontents from all
the countries in the world, had fixed on
Rome as the centre of their machinations.
The emperor required that they should be
driven from thence; and that a sovereign,
placed in his empire, should do nothing
contrary to the safety of the armies of Na
ples and Italy. The first care of an army
should always be, not to allow itself to be
surrounded either by spies or those who
encourage desertion. This demand gave
rise to many consistories, when the per-
sons who were the objects of it did justice
to themselves, and all evacuated Rome.

"The kingdom of Naples is entirely
conquered. The French troops are at
Reggio, at Ottanto, and at Taranto. Only
a small body of the Neapolitan troops
could embark and reach Sicily. That
island is defended by 4,500 English. The
presence of such enemies is an additional
inducement for the French to go there.
Gaeta, an *insignificant fortress*, with a
garrison of 1600 men, is besieged.

"The victory at Austerlitz has produced
as much sensation at Constantinople as at
Paris. The exultation there was sincere
and universal. The government of the
Porte is neither ignorant nor sold. There
may at Constantinople be some traitors,
but they are not numerous; whilst, on the
contrary, the multiplied measures of Rus-
sia for sapping the foundation of this vast
empire have not escaped the notice of the
real Ottomans. They are not ignorant that
the protection of France can alone be suf-
ficient for the Porte, and that France is
the only power interested in protecting her.
The vicinity of the French in Dalmatia
has inspired them with the liveliest joy.
The emperor Napoleon has been acknow-
ledged emperor. The Porte knows very
well that its treaty with Russia was extort-
ed; and that it is rather a treaty between
a despotic prince and his vassal, than be-
tween sovereign and sovereign; that it is
not the French who have excited the
Greeks and Servians to insurrection;
whose ships of war are anchored be-
fore Constantinople; and who are con-
tinually creating commotions in the Mo-
rea. This new attitude of the Porte
has produced much uneasiness at St. Pe-
tersburgh; and if the Porte shall be rous-
ed to acts of energy against Russia, there
will not be found between those two pow-
ers the great difference that may be suppos-
ed. The mussulman is brave, and were
cted and assisted, he would tri-
r the Muscovite militia. It is
le that the Porte will wish to go
t she has a right to preserve her
ce, and to wish for protection
insults of M. Italinsky, every
of whom, when he communi-
the Divan, is calculated to ex-
and indignation.
end to collect in this way, every
rmation of what is passing;
and to throw some light into the labyrinth
of false reports, by which the lawful specu-
lations of fair and honest merchants may
be injured."

NEW-YORK, May 30.

Capt. Holmes, of the ship Eunice from Surri-
nam, informs us that on the 16th of
May, in lat. 18, long. 61, he was boarded by
a boat from three French 74 gun ships, and a
frigate full of men. They were under British
colours and said they were last from Jamaica.
They did not permit him to proceed until they
had robbed him of a considerable quantity of
small stores.

Captain Ledet of the ship Polly, was boarded
on the 12th of May off St. Martins, by a French
fleet consisting of four frigates, one of them the
Hermoine, on a cruize.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.

Captain Gillea of the schr. Beaver, who arrived
yesterday in twenty days from Cape Francois,
with his usual attention and politeness has fur-
nished the following:

List of vessels left at Cape Francois the 8th May,
1806.

The brigs Rover, captain dead, uncertain;
Lovely Lucy, Brown do; July, Dunlivie, do;
Wealthy, Ann, Perkins, New York, do.
Schrs. Juliet, Criswell, to sail next day for Phi-
ladelphia, Jolly Bacchus, Sewel, to sail in three
days; Richmond, Hand, uncertain; John Whar-
ton, Green, do; Mediator, White, Baltimore,
in three days; Ariel, Jenks, in two days; Ma-
ry Ann, Haines, in do; Victory, Gardner, un-
certain; Henry, Thornton do; Mary Ann,
Dodge, do; Betsey and Charlotte, Coxe, Alex-
andria, uncertain; sloop Rising Sun, Snigar, do.
When he had got outside of the Picolet, about
8 hours after sailing, the schooner was struck
with a sudden puff of wind, which threw her
on her beam ends, where she lay several minutes,
when she righted without any material damage,
except the loss overboard of some sugars that was
forced on them by government, and which was
left on deck to make room for the coffee and co-
coa below.

BALTIMORE, May 29.

Arrived, the Bremen ship Neptunus, Segel-
kin, 77 days from Bremen.

Also, brig Sophia, Carman, 69 days from
Leghorn. Sailed 23d March, in co. with brig
William, for Salem; Lewelling, for Philadel-
phia; Swan, of Newburyport. Left the ship
Cora, Billups, for Baltimore, in 2 days; Hen-
rietta, Lee, of Baltimore, for Amsterdam; brig
Thomas Jefferson, of ditto, from Charleston;
schooner Rosanna, Jones, of do. for the West.
Indies, in a day or two. May 16, latitude 32,
long. 68, spoke brig Commerce, from Malaga
for Bremen. Off the Capes was boarded by an
English frigate, who broke open several of his
letters.

Also, ship Herschel, Parrott, 38 days from
Liverpool. Sailed 22d April, in co. with ships
Isabella, of Wiscasset, for Norfolk; Neptune,
for Portland, and Eleanor, of Portland, for Sa-
vannah. The Charles, of Portland, sailed two
days, the Georgia, of Fredericksburg, 3 days
before. Left ship Caledonia, of and for Nor-
folk in 3 days; Falcon, of Portsmouth, for
Savannah, in 10 days, and many other names
not recollected. May 5, long. 32, latitude 38,
spoke brig Fustic, of Providence, from New Or-
leans for Cherbourg. 15, long. 55. lat. 42,
brig Fredonia, of Newbedford, from New York,
for Amsterdam. Spoke, off Cape Henry, sch'r.
Beaver, from Cape Francois for Philadelphia.

Also, ship Smallwood, Karney, 34 days from
Cork. Left at Cork, brig Sally, Coswell, of
Boston, 75 days from New Orleans for Liver-
pool, put in with the loss of masts; said brig
spoke April 3 brig Eunice, Howland, from New
York for Liverpool, in distress. Captain K. in-
forms that the ports of Hamburg, Bremen, &c.
were declared in a state of blockade, previous to
his sailing.

May 30.

Arrived, the English, brig Clyde, Garnes
from Tortola.

Sailed from Tortola 12th instant with
the homeward bound British fleet of 100
sail, and parted company the 17th.——
Three leagues from Cape Henry, spoke
ship Alexandria, from Londonderry for Bal-
timore.

Schr. Harmony, from New York.

Schr. Susan, from New York.

Schooner Agenoria, Bennet, from Sa-
vannah.

May 31.

Arrived, sch'r Nimrod, Cathel, 25 days
from Maracaybo. Left no Americans.
Was embargoed 1st March until May, in
consequence of Miranda's expedition—no
accounts had been received of his landing
when she sailed. The port shut to all fo-
reigners, the whole coast in a state of
alarm.

Also schr. Swift, Davis, 21 days from
Jacmel. Sailed in company with the ship
Mount Vernon, for Philadelphia; and
schr. Betsy, for do. and Hetty, for Balti-
more. Off the island of Maraguan, was
engaged by two French privateers, and af-
ter exchanging a few shots stood off.

Also schr. Venus, Allen, 41 days from
Bordeaux. Sailed in company with brig
Betsy, of Baltimore, for Lisbon. Left
ship Robert, for Baltimore, in two days;
Elizabeth, Fordham, of Boston, for do.
and a number of others. Ten or twelve
sail of Americans, for the United States,
sailed two or three days before. Spoke
nothing of consequence.

Also ship Harriot, Harlow, 36 days from
Mansinella. Left schr. Mary, Sprig, for
Boston, in 30 days. Off Havanna, spoke
brig Lydia, of Washington, from England,
for New Orleans. Off the Capes, brig
Sally, from Guadaloupe for New York.

EDENTON, (*N. C.*) May 21.

Capt. Britt, of the schooner Nancy Whitmell,
who arrived here on Saturday last, from Maria
galante, last from Crooked Island, where he
touched for salt, informs, that on the 30th ul-
timo, in lat. 22, 50, North long. 73, 40,
West, at 4, P. M, was boarded by a small pi-
caroon (French privateer, mounting 1 gun, and
about 60 men, who after firing several shot thro'
his sails, ordered him on board the privateer
with his papers, in the mean time the privateer's
men were plundering the Nancy Whitmell of al-
most every thing they could lay their hands on.
They broke open a hogshead of sugar, and took
as much as they could carry off, a quantity of cof-
fee, all the sailor's cloaths pillaged the capt's desk
of a knife and four dollars, and even robbed him
of the few necessaries which he had laid up for
his family's use, besides beating him with the
trumpet while on board the privateer, and cal-
ling him and his countrymen a set of robbers and
damn'd rascals.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, JUNE 2.

Captain Wadsworth, arrived at New
York from Curracoa, informs us that gen.
Miranda left Aruba (where he had been
12 days) on the 15th of April for Bonaiva.
His force consisted of the Leander, and
two schooners from Jaquemel, one of
which was taken on the Spanish coast after
an obstinate engagement in which the cap-
tain and several of her crew were killed.
This intelligence was received at Curracoa
on the day captain Wadsworth sailed, by a
dispatch boat from Porto Cavello.

A gentleman who arrived at Boston on
Saturday from the Cape of Good Hope,
observes, "that the consul of the United
States (John Elmslie, Esq.) who had re-
mained in Capetown, unaccredited for se-
veral years by the Dutch, was publicly an-
nounced and received by the British com-
mander in chief, as soon as the colonial
government was reinstated. This circum-
stance, with many other evidences of
friendship, renders it a duty to say, that in
all the numerous applications which the
Americans have made to sir David Baird,
on a variety of business, since he has act-
ed as governor of the colony, the most
prompt attention, and gentlemanlike de-
portment, have always marked his conduct
to the applicants; and a commercial inter-
course between the United States and the
Cape of Good Hope, which will be reci-
procally advantageous, may with confidence
be expected, while such a man as sir David
Baird administers the concerns of its go-
vernment.

Captain Brown from La Vera Cruz, informs
us that a shock of an earthquake, which threw
down a church and killed several hundred people,
was felt there about the middle of April, at the
distance of ninety miles from the city. La Ve-
ra Cruz and the adjacent ports were well fortified
and strongly garrisoned, and no apprehensions
were entertained of an attack from any quar-
ter.

[*N York paper*]

COMMUNICATION.

The attachment of our democrats to the French
government appears to increase with every new
success. Duane, and every other jacobin, re-
joices at the prospect of its having "*universal*
dominion;" and in their eyes the government of
the United States, with its present chief, suffers
on a comparison with the power and dazzling
triumps of a French emperor.

It is the nature of violent democracy to be
capricious and changeable; and the man in an
eminent station, who will condescend to court
and flatter the multitude whom he ought to com-
mand, is sure of being despised by them in the
end.

[*United States Gazette.*]

Arrived at Liverpool, April 19—ships Al-
mira, Whipple, Philadelphia; Bolton, Trott,
Savannah; James, Pinkman, Charleston; Wil-
liam, Warren, New York; Othello, Tallman,
New-York; Susannah, Trott, Boston; Ulysses,
M'Crea, Charleston; Cleopatra, Robinson, Do.

April 24. Arrived, United States, Reed,
N. Orleans, Fair American, Williams, New
York; Two Brothers, Follet, Charleston; Jo-
seph, Jamison, Portland; Commerce, Price,
Norfolk; Equator, Moore, Alexandria; Maria,
Rowell, Savannah.

CHERBOURG, 1st May, 1806.

To the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser.

"SIR,—We have the pleasure of advis-
ing you that, in consequence of the solici-
tations of our house, and some friends,
government has just now given to this port
the privilege of entreposing all permitted
foreign goods in the private stores of the
merchants, so that the duties thereon need
not be paid before they are sold. This
favor has been granted on the simple con-
dition of renouncing the re-exporting,
which is now the only difference existing
between this port and the other regular en-
trepots of France. All American produce
are in demand and rising; Guadaloupe &
Martinique coffee 62 to 63s. St. Domingo
60s. upland cotton 45s. W. I. brown raw
sugars 95 to 97 10s."

LOST,

THIS morning, supposed some-
where in Prince-street, *FORTY*
DOLLARS in Bank Notes, viz.—
Three Ten Dollar and Two Five
Dollar Notes, wrapped in a piece of
newspaper. Whoever finds and will
bring it to the subscriber, shall receive
Five Dollars reward, and no questi-
ons asked.

JOSEPH RINKER.

June 2. 3t†

Notice is hereby given,

TO all persons indebted to me, not to pay
John Parker any accounts he may present
for adjustment; as I shall consider them respon-
sible for the same.

John A. Smith.

June 2. d3t*

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of a deed of trust from *Benjamin*
Talbut, now deceased, late of Fairfax coun-
ty, to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing
the payment of a certain debt due from the said
Talbut to Jonah Thompson and Richard Veitch,
of the town of Alexandria and district of Colum-
bia, will be exposed to public sale, for cash, on
the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day
of July next, a certain tract of LAND, situated
on the head waters of Piney Branch, in the said
county of Fairfax, adjoining the lands of Mr.
Thomas Mellan, and about two and a half miles
from Fairfax court house; containing 324 and a
half acres, together with all the improvements,
buildings, &c. thereon; being the same tract of
land on which the said Talbut lately resided, and
now in possession of his widow.

Sale will commence at eleven o'clock in the
forenoon.

David Stuart.

June 2. 2aw2dJy.

NOTICE.

THE time allowed in the order of the Com-
mon Council of this town, for filling up
or draining of the marshes in its vicinity, by the
proprietors of those marshes, having expired, and
no progress made therein, it has become my du-
ty to have it done; this work will therefore be
commenced in two or three days, and as the re-
quisite labor will be considerable, and also as a
speedy accomplishment of the object is believed
to be important, as it may influence the health
of the inhabitants in each district: *I therefore*
give notice, That for good laborers who know
well how to use spades and shovels, liberal wa-
ges will be given, in warrants on the town trea-
sury, together with a moderate allowance of
whiskey.

John Mandeville,

Superintendant of Police.

June 2. 3

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by

ROBERT GRAY,

THE SECOND VOLUME OF

CHASE's TRIAL.

Price to subscribers Two Dollars Fifty Cents
for the second volume—To non-subscribers Five
Dollars the sett.

May 22. d

FRESH TEAS.

The Subscriber has just received by Capt. ELL-
WOOD, *from Philadelphia,*

IMPERIAL
HYSON,
YOUNG HYSON, *and*
HYSON-SKIN } *TEAS,*

Of the latest importations, and of a
choice quality.

James Douglass.

May 31. eo3t

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of truft from James Brandon and Elizabeth his wife, dated the 21ft of February, 1805, for the purpoſe thereby intended, will be ſold, on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, for caſh, on the 27th day of Auguſt next, a LOT of GROUND, fronting 22 feet 3 inches on the eaſt ſide of Water ſtreet, and 150 feet deep, ſituated between Duke and Prince ſtreets, in the town of Alexandria; where, on is erected a neat and convenient Frame Dwelling houſe.

Thomas Vowell, *Truſtee.*

May 28. dtf

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the ſuperior court of chancery, held at Richmond, will be expoſed to ſale, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, in the county of Loudoun, the property of *Thomas Atwood Diggs*, Eſq One called the Valley Tract, containing about 1097 acres, lying about three miles from Leeſburg—the other called the Green Hill Tract, lying on the Potomac river, near the Blue Ridge, and ſuppoſed to contain about 1940 acres. Theſe lands are to be ſold for the purpoſe of raiſing the ſum of about ſix thouſand dollars, due from the ſaid Thomas A. Diggs to certain creditors in the decree mentioned. The ſale will be made to the higheſt bidder for ready money, and will commence on the 13th day of June next, in the town of Leeſburg, and county of Loudoun.

Thomas Swan,
W. C. Selden, } *Commiſſioners.*

April 22. dtf

☞ THE Subſcriber and poſſeſſor of the above advertiſed Lands thinks it proper to warn any perſon who may incline to purchaſe under the above decree (which was obtained in the moſt ſecret manner and totally unknown to him) that he will not give, or aid in any manner the procuring a title to perfect ſuch ſale; the attempt to which is a vague and ill-tempered effort.

Thomas A. Diggs.

April 24.

☞ The public are notified, and all perſons are cautioned, againſt purchaſing certain lands in Loudoun county, Virginia, decreed by the ſuperior court of Chancery, to be ſold as the property of Thomas Atwood Digges, and advertiſed by the commiſſioners, Swan and Seldon, to be ſold at Leesburg on the 13th day of June next; the fee of ſaid eſtate being clearly veſted in and belonging to William Dudley Digges, of Maryland, an infant under age.

ROBERT BRENT, attorney in fact for the eſtate of William Dudley Digges.

City of Waſhington, April 28. [May 7] dtf

Runaway Negro JACK.

Ran away from the ſubſcriber, living in Pomonkey Neck, Charles county, Maryland, on the 15th of laſt June, a Negro man, named JACK, about 50 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, luſty and well made, his voice in common loud, and bold in his looks and manner. I dont know any thing that would make a ſtranger ſuſpect Jack's elopement ſooner than that of calling himſelf a *Baptiſt*, and fond of argument.

JACK came from Guinea when he was about 12 or 13 years of age. There is a ſcar on the back of one of his hands occaſioned by a burn or ſcald while an infant, it muſt be diſcovered by ſtrict notice; each of his ſhins are flame-colored about 4 or 5 inches in length and better than one inch broad in different places.

Whoever brings ſaid Jack home, or ſecures him in jail that I get him again, ſhall receive *Twenty Dollars* for the firſt 20 miles, *Thirty Dollars* for 30 miles, or *Forty Dollars* for 50 miles, and One Shilling for each mile after, and reaſonable charges paid by

RICHARD BRANDT.

May 30. eo

☞ The above Negro Jack eloped from me better than twelve months paſt, and was brought home by one of Judge Waſhington's overſeer's, with a paſs and recommendation ſigned by Thomas Teat, Middle River Neck, Baltimore county, dated May 23, 1805. Jack then called himſelf *Thomas Harris*.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber this day, after having feloniouſly carried off, on the night of the 20th inſt. a large trunk and cheſt of wearing apparel and other articles (which have ſince been recovered) a Mulatto ſervant ſlave, named MOSES, who calls himſelf *Moſes Gaines*. He is 45 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, tolerably well formed, has a concealed countenance, is very artful and villainous, and may impoſe himſelf as a freeman. He had on when he went off, a green cloth ſhort coat with fellow metal buttons, a white ſtriped Marſeilles veſt, olive colored corduroy breeches, white cotton ſtockings, and ſhoes; all his other clothes have been ſecured, but he may change thoſe he wore away. He is however pretty generally known to be my ſlave, having lived in my ſervice and travelled about with me for the laſt ſixteen years. I will pay the above reward to any perſon who will bring him home or ſecure him in any jail ſo that I get him again.

Richard M. Scott.

Buſh Hill, near Alexandria,
23d May. } tf

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the commons of Alexandria, on Sunday the 25th inſtant, a RED COW, about the common ſize, is a good looking Cow, both ears are cropt, and the left ear has a hole in it and a piece out at the bottom, her horns ſtand wide a part, has a long tail, the end of which is white. The above reward will be paid for bringing her to me, by

James Smith.

May 28. 6t

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has juſt received by the laſteſt arrivals a handſome aſſortment of

SPRING GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Colonade Mull Muſlins
Diagonal lacod and pequet ditto
Cut gauze, japanned and honey-comb do.
Plain and figured leno
Pequet crape
Plain cambric, jaconet and mull muſlins
Plain & colored hair-corded cambric
India & Britiſh book muſlin
Do. do. handkerchiefs
Leno veils
Lace cambric and tambored mull ſhawls
Honey-comb and imperial ſatinet do.
Undreſſed ginghams, chintz and calicoes
Silk and cotton chambrays
Italian Mantuas
Ribands
Italian ſewing ſilk
Silk and cotton hoſiery
Ladies' extra long ſilk and kid gloves
Habit do.
York tanned do.
Pic nic mits
Mens' gloves
Adelphi cotton in boxes
Wood's ſuperfine cloths & caſſimeres
Marſeilles waiſtcoating
Nankeens
4-4 and 7-8 Iriſh linen
Shirting cotton
Long lawns
Linen Cambricks
Umbrellas
Bandanna handkerchiefs
Platillas
Dowlas
Creas
Ticklenburgh
Oſnaburghs and rolls
Baſtas
Gurrahs and
Selampoors.

ALSO,

FRESH TEAS,

Of a ſuperior quality, in ſmall Leaden caniſters and by the pound.

May 6. d

WM. HODGSON

Has for Sale,

2 boxes 7-8 Colraine Linens
13 hogſheads Claret, ſuitable for the Weſt-India market, and entitled to drawback
14 caſes firſt and ſecond quality Claret, 12 bottles each
Marble Mortars of different ſizes
7 caſes beſt Lucca Oil
10 marble Chimney pieces
1000 buſhels Liverpool fine and St. Ubes Salt.

April 30.

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE and LOT I live in, in the town of Alexandria, ſituated on Patrick ſtreet, between King and Prince-ſtreets, adjoining Mr. James Ruſſel. The lot is 33 feet front and 100 feet deep. On this lot is erected a well finiſhed two ſtory frame houſe, 24 feet front and 31 feet deep; the back buildings are all of brick, and the lot well encloſed. Under the houſe is an excellent dry cellar; the houſe is well finiſhed from the roof to the cellar. This property will be ſold clear of all incumbrance.

ALSO,

One Houſe and Lot, on Prince-ſtreet, on the paved part, in the ſame neighborhood; on which there is a well finiſhed two ſtory frame houſe with every neceſſary back building; the lot is well encloſed and is 25 feet front and 100 feet deep.—This lot pays a ſmall ground rent. I will exchange the above mentioned property for lands in the weſtern country, or dry goods for the greater part of the payment of this property. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber living on the premiſes.

Robert Abercrombie.

May 2. 2aw

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber will rent the houſe on Fairfax ſtreet, near Duke ſtreet, lately occupied by Mr. James H. Hooe. Apply to Mr. *John Tucker*.—As ſome perſon has reported that the houſe is liable for back rents, the following certificate, from Mr. Nathaniel C. Hunter, (the original proprietor of the lot) who leaſed the houſe and lot to me on an annual ground rent, proves, that there is no truth in the ſaid report.

Stephen Cooke.

☞ I hereby acknowledge, to have received the ground-rents due on a lot, in the town of Alexandria, on Fairfax ſtreet, leaſed of me by Dr. Stephen Cooke, up to the 3d day of February 1805.

NATHANIEL C. HUNTER,

October 1, 1805. (Dec. 10.) 1aw

Diſſolution of Copartnerſhip.

THE Copartnerſhip hitherto ſubſiſting uunder the firm of *Joſeph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was diſſolved the firſt inſtant, by mutual conſent: All perſons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the ſame, are requeſted to come forward and ſettle, as it is deſirable to cloſe the concern as ſoon as poſſible. Thoſe whoſe accounts are of long ſtanding are particularly requeſted to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the ſubſcribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

☞ A few copies of the American Gardener may be had at the Book-Store of Robert Gray.

WOODVILLE FOR SALE,

AN elegant Country Seat, adjoining the Mount Eagle tract, containing about 120 acres, chiefly all in woods and heavily timbered. There are on the premiſes a neat ſmall dwelling houſe, good new kitchen, &c. commanding a beautiful view of Alexandria, and the city of Waſhington. A long credit will be given on this property. Apply (in the abſence of the ſubſcriber) to Mr. JAMES RUSSELL, of Alexandria.

Charles J. Catlett.

Woodville, 12th May, 1806.

N. B. Alſo for Sale, a good ſecond-hand COACHEE and pair of HORSES. Apply as above.

C. J. C.

eo3t-1aug4

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the hon the Circuit Court of the Diſtrict of Columbia, for the County of Alexandria, made between Richard Prince, compt. and the heirs and repreſentatives of Robert M'Crea, deceaſed, defendanta, will be ſold, at Public Sale, on Saturday the 14th day of June, at the Coffee Houſe, in Alexandria, on a credit of ſix months: One moiety of an annual ground rent, of 114 dollars upon a lot in Union ſtreet, leaſed to Thomas Crandle, on which there is erected a three ſtory brick houſe; alſo, one moiety of an annual ground rent of 40 dollars, on a lot leaſed to Michael Thorn, in Wales's Alley, now the property of Samuel Nichols, on which there is improvements; alſo on a credit of ſix and twelve months, one moiety of a lot of ground on Pitt ſtreet, fronting 46 feet, and running back 123 feet 5 inches, ſecurity will be required on the above property for the payment of the purchaſe money.

G. Deneale, *Commiſſioner.*

May 20. ot14Je

This is to give Notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber, of Alexandria county, in the diſtrict of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of ſaid county letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of *John Yoſt*, ſenior, late of the county aforeſaid, deceaſed; all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the ſubſcriber, on or before the 15th day of October next; or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand this 15th day of April, 1806.

Rebecca Yoſt, *Adm'x.*

April 17. 2aw16t*

N. B. All perſons indebted to the above eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the adminiſtratrix.

Twenty Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY, from Captain John Henderſon, near Debenport's forge, in Spotſylvania county, on the 13th day of April laſt,

A Negro Man, named Philip.

HE was raiſed by James Hurſt, of Jefferſon county, Virginia, and was put in the hands of Henry Gunnel, jun. and ſold by him to Henderſon, and by ſaid Henderſon to the ſubſcriber.

PHILIP is a very artful fellow, of black complexion, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 22 years of age, looks ſulkey when ſpoken to, moves briſk, and tells a plauſible ſtory when examined; he is very well made for his height. The clothes he wore when he went off were, a white kerſey jacket and trouſers, alſo a brown cloth jacket—He was raiſed in Loudon county near the mouth of Sugar Land Run, where it is more than probable he has been lurking for ſome time, as he was ſeen in that neighborhood about three weeks paſt. Any perſon that will apprehend the ſaid fellow and deliver him to me, in Hanover county, about 32 miles above Richmond, ſhall receive the above reward, or *Ten Dollars* to ſecure him in jail ſo that I get him again. Should the ſaid fellow be put to jail, a letter ſent by poſt to the Richmond poſt office, will be attended to by the ſubſcriber.

David Chiſholme.

May 20. 1aw3t‡

Fifteen Dollars Reward,

Will be given for apprehending and ſecuring in jail, a *Mulatto Girl*, who calls herſelf

Matilda Brown,

AGED about 15 years, and perhaps about 4 feet 6 inches high, with long buſhy hair. Had on a frock made of country cloth, with a large black and white ſtripe. She ran away on the 4th of March, and is now probably in Alexandria or the City of Waſhington.

David Peter.

George-Town, May 7. [May 9] ostw6w

NOTICE.

TO thoſe who are indebted to the ſubſcriber on account of the concern of *Powell* and *Denney*, as well as *Denney* and *Powell*, that all who do not pay off their notes or accounts or give their bonds with ſecurity, on or before the firſt day of May next, their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney indiſcriminately.

Mr. LEVEN POWELL, jun. of Middleburg, is authoriſed to ſettle and receive the debts due on account of that concern, ſhould any apply there in preference to the ſubſcriber in this place.

Edmund Denney.

January 30. 1aw

SEED POTATOES.

I have received from New-York, 50 barrels of SEED POTATOES, of an *extraordinary good kind*, which I will ſell low.

Mordecai Miller.

May 30. d

BREWERY FOR SALE.

THE ſubſcriber will ſell all his intereſt in that extenſive BREWERY in Alexandria, which he now occupies; of which there is eleven years of an unexpired leaſe to come from September next.

This Brewery is on an extenſive plan, having two Copper Boilers of 1200 and 500 gallons, and every working uteſil complete, with Malt Houſe, Kiln and Mill.

To the capitaliſt this concern offers every inducement, who is ſkilled himſelf, or can procure a perſon ſkilled in brewing; as the buſineſs may be extended ſo as to become extremely valuable.

Propoſals will be received to the firſt of July. Every neceſſary information may be had, and letters poſt paid attended to, by applying to

Thomas Cruſe.

May 5. dtw&2aw1f

300 bbls. wanted on freight to Norfolk, and 400 ditto on freight to Richmond or Peterſburg.—*Terms will be very moderate.*

Apply to
A. LINDO, *Broker.*

April 21.

BROKER'S OFFICE,

And Commiſſion Store.

A. LINDO,

Takes the liberty of informing the public, that HE HAS OPENED A

Broker's Office and Commiſſion Store,

At the corner of Union and King ſtreets,

WHERE he will be happy to render his ſervices in thoſe branches of buſineſs. Every ſpecies of public ſtock, merchandize, lands, houſes, lots, and veſſels will be BOUGHT and SOLD on commiſſion. Reaſonable advances will be made on conſignments; and acceptances will be given when ſuch conſignments are accompanied with orders to ſell to meet the payments. All kinds of produce and merchandize received on ſtorage at the cuſtomary terms.

He has, at preſent, for Sale,

A firſt rate (gentleman's) Servant, young, likely, active and healthy, and may be had on trial. To ſave trouble, his price is 400 dollars, caſh, or approved endorſed notes, negotiable in bank, at 60 days, with intereſt added.

Wanted to Hire,

A Boy or Girl, about 12 years old.

April 28. d

N. B. FLOUR bought and ſold at half per cent commiſſion.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Will be received by the Editor of this paper FOR THE

Companion & Weekly Miſcellany;

BY

EDWARD EASY, Eſq.

Publiſhed at Baltimore every Saturday, at THREE DOLLARS *per annum, payable half yearly in advance.*

THE editor will be happy to receive communications which lead to the exercise of the minds of thoſe who have had a cultivated education, and might tend to the mutual improvement of the writers and the readers. In this country ſo rapidly advancing in every object of improvement, there muſt be much cauſe for animadverſion; occaſions muſt frequently preſent for directing the courſe to be purſued....To theſe objects he is very desirous of attracting attention. Biography of the humbler heroes of the revolutionary war, might be alſo very intereſting. Events of this nature, not on public record, would be highly acceptable. Phenomena in natural hiſtory, will alſo be attended to with peculiar pleaſure.

*** The three firſt numbers have been received and may be ſeen at this office.

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending and ſecuring in jail, a young mulatto man ſlave, named ANDREW. He was hired by me laſt year to Mr. Joſeph Thomas, who keeps the middle ferry oppoſite to Alexandria, and abſconded from that place about the latter end of Auguſt laſt. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, luſty and well made, has ſhort curled hair, and is frequently ſubject to have ſeveral large pimples in his face. He is reckoned to be a ſenſible fellow, of an eaſy agreeable addreſs for a man in his low ſphere of life. As he has not been heard of by me ſince his elopement, I ſuſpect he has had the addreſs to ſhip himſelf as a freeman on board ſome veſſel either at Alexandria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and ſecures him in any jail, ſhall receive from me the above reward, as ſoon as due information thereof is given to me or to Doctor *N. P. Cauſin*, at Port Tobacco.

G. B. Cauſin.

Maryland, Charles County, }
January 17. } [Feb. 3.] 2aw

PRINTED DAILY
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.